self-felicitation

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Better Too Much Than Too Little.

The Treasury deficit that caused the issue of Government bonds and the business disaster that afflicted us during the years between 1893 and 1897 cannot have passed out of many minds. The Wilson Tariff bill so diminished the Government revenues that they fell far short of the sums required for Government expenses. As greenbacks were presented and redeemed at the Treasury the demand for money required them to be again redeemed and reissued, and so the famous "endless chain " spread com mercial trouble. This continued, the actual suspension of specie payments being only prevented by repeated Government bond Issues, until the Spanish war taxes laid in 1898 once more evened the national balance of receipts and expenditures. Then for the first time in five years the Government had money enough on hand.

All this contains a lesson for those who are struggling at this time at Washington with the problem of reducing the swollen Government revenues to a normal basis. It is better to have too much money than too little. While danger from the endless chain has been considerably obviated by the erection of the redemption division of the Treasury into a special department with a special fund for the redeeming process, the fear of it is not wholly allayed, and a deficit in the Treasury revenues, only to be checked by issues of national obligations or by extra sessions of Congress, at which new taxes might be levied, would be certain to produce grave business disturbance.

The needs for our army and navy, for our Government shipbuilding and for other well-known national purposes, to say nothing of the extraordinary and increasing demand for money caused by the enormous development of the country's general business, will be very great in the years immediately before us. It is admittedly hard so to estimate these Governmental expenses and lay taxes accordingly that there will be no great balance either of surplus or of deficit when the year ends; but the balance on the surplus side is the better one, as experience has sadly testified.

Parliamentary Law in Atlanta.

The question before the Georgia House of Representatives was the motion of HALL | highly illuminative. of Bibb, subsequently described in an apology by the Hon. WILEY BURNETT of lator and a golden-hearted gentleman." mal School at Athens. The Hon. G. O. added on his own account: DAUGHTRY of Wilkinson and Sandy Creek addressed the House in favor of the motion: addressed the House, but would not address the Speaker, who was forced to call him to order frequently for his irregularity. 'I don't know anything about these rules of parliamentary law," said the member from Sandy Creek, "and I expect the Speaker to sorter take care of me. You can't expect a common countryman to know all these rules."

Then the common countryman called

the Hon. WILEY BURNETT of Clarke " the chief of humbugs." Mr. BURNETT "walked to where Representative DAUGHTRY was standing and spoke to him in an undertone, when the member from Wilkinson flared up and struck out violently at Representative BURNETT, who stepped back quickly and walked off, declaring afterward that he did not care to violate the rules of the House by bringing on a personal difficulty during the session." The member from Sandy Creek was lugged off by his friends. He was "very excited," declared that he had been insulted and, pointing his finger at the member from Clarke, hissed "brute!" The House had hoped that something mo e would happen, but nothing did. The Speaker hammered the House into order. In reply to an appeal from the member from Sandy Creek, the Speaker said that that statesman had so far committed no violation of the rules of the House.

This is an interesting decision in parliamentary law. According to its terms an assault without a battery is in order in a legislative body. You may strike at an honorable member so long as you do not hit his honorable nose or otherwise come into actual hostile contact with him. Apparently a scientific fist fight, in which the combatants were so skilled and evenly matched that all the blows were warded off would be permissible in the Georgia Legislature. And an honorable member may slug the void as much as he likes.

Amendment to Cushing: A punch that does not land is parliamentary.

New York Harbor Improvement. The work of perfecting the entrance to New York harbor has been delayed more than a year and a half, since Congress authorized it, because it was necessary to construct a special dredging plant for the removal of 42,000,000 cubic yards of material which, it is estimated must be taken from the East Channel to deepen it to 40 feet and widen it to 2,000 feet. One of the two steam dredges to be used has just been completed at the yards of the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore. It is expected to arrive here this week. The work will begin at once with one dredge and both will be in operation early next year.

The thirty-foot waterway now in use has a winding course through the channels known as Main Ship, Bayside and Gedney. Passage through it is tedious and the danger of collision is not trifling. But when the East Channel is deepened all vessels may hold their way in a nearly straight line from the sea to the Narrows, whence there is clear sailing to the wharves on

both sides of the North River. It has been estimated by some engineers that the quantity of material to be re-

fill up the East and Harlem rivers to Spuyten Duyvil. The contract price is nine cents a cubic yard, the total cost is expected to be nearly \$4,000,000 and the work may be in progress for about five years. The contractor is Mr. ANDREW ONDERDONK and the work will be supervised for the Government by Major W. L. MARSHALL of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A. Congress has made \$1,000,000 available

for the early stages of the work. This improvement is to be supplemented by the removal of Man-o'-War Rock, off Thirty-seventh street, East River, and by the deepening of the channel off the Battery and work on these projects is to begin at

It is expected, also, that work will begin this month on another large contract which will make the entire waterfront of Brooklyn from the Narrows to Buttermilk Channel available at all stages of the tide for the largest vessels. Bay Ridge Channel and its northern extension, Red Hook Channel, are to be deepened to 40 feet at low tide and widened to 1,200 feet, which will permit the development of dockage facilities for vessels of any size along miles of

nearly \$400,000 is now available. The report of the Engineer Corps of the army on its survey of Buttermilk Channel and the cost of its proposed improvement is now before the House of Representatives. The estimated cost of making a forty-foot waterway, 1,200 feet wide, through Buttermilk Channel from Red Hook Channel to the East River is \$1,900,000. This improvement, which, there is every reason to believe, will soon be authorized, is of the greatest importance to the shipping tions with Mr. HAY, about "concessions interests along the East River fronts of and "further concessions" and "limits Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs.

is necessitated by t e growing commercial with over fifty-five miles of pier line, now outranks in that particular all other ports and yet there are still miles to be made available for our commerce. The improvements soon to be made will add miles of wharfage facilities in Brooklyn; and all the Society of Ethical Culture on Sunday on commercial interests of the city will receive an impetus from the opening of the generous channel between the inner bay and the Atlantic.

The British View of Mr. Hay's Treaty

The London correspondent of our neighbor, the New York Tribune, is rendering incomparable service to this country by his letters and despatches concerning the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. It is impossible to suspect the Tribune or its correspondent of other than extremely friendly sentiments toward the Secretary of State. Nor is it easy to doubt either the genuineness of that journal's desire that the treaty shall be ratifled unamended, for Mr. HAY'S sake, or the sincerity of its London correspondent's impatience with Senator Longe and his Republican associates who believe that the Senate has something to say in the formulation of national compacts of supreme importance. All this

On Tuesday last the Tribune's correspondent telegraphed the opinion of the Clarke as " a learned lawyer, an able legis- | London Globe that " the Hay-Pauncefote compromise goes to the furthest extreme to reconsider the action of the House in in conciliation and represents England's regard to the appropriation for the Nor- last word on the canal question;" and he

makes the Tribune's reports from London

" This is without doubt an accurate summary of sented to accept an amendment for forthlying the

On Friday morning he telegraphed the astounding news that, according to British authority, the American Secretary of State was so ely responsible for the form of the proposed treaty. The initiative was Mr. HAY's. The British Government had merely responded in a most friendly spirit to a suggestion from the State Department that the time had come for adapting an antiquated treaty to altered conditions in a spirit of mutual accommodation and good will. It conceded everything that was asked, and merely stipulated that the Suez principles should be applied to any canal under American control." The correspondent added:

"The rejection of the convention will be considered as an indication that the American Government does not know its own mind, and that it does not value the concessions made in response to its own solicitations."

Further information as to the understanding upon which Lord SALISBURY Christian Bishop is minor and superficial allowed Mr. Hay to go ahead and write as compared with the fundamental question the treaty all by himself was contained raised by the Confucianist and the Jew. in this surprising announcement:

"It is understood in diplomatic circles here tha Lord SALISBURY at the outset of the negotiations expressed a willingness to settle the canal question if he could receive an assurance that the treaty would York nor the Republican organization have the support of the Senate, and that the various Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee were consulted in advance, whether they had committed themselves or not to the treaty."

On Saturday the Tribune's correspondent Office had been assured by our State Department that the Senate would accept the indignation at what he considers the duplicity of the Senate he began to talk of false pretences:"

are striving to force the Foreign Office to choose between making a fresh concession and rejecting the amended treaty. JOHN BULL does not like the idea of being squeezed under false pretences and of setting the worst of a diplomatic deal, especially lines previously indicated had better be then he started off with generous impulses and abandoned. granted in a spirit of neighborly accommodation

everything suggested by the State Department." Hear his prediction as to the probable result, if the Senate persists in exercising its Constitutional rights and duties as a

branch of the treaty-making power: "Lord LANSDOWNE is new to the Foreign Office and will not be predisposed to open his career there his own imagination or of that of some stupid by a fresh concession to the United States which will call out unfavorable criticism by the press and will not excite public enthusiasm; and Lord Salishuny behind him will probably take the ground that he rus misled by assurances that the treaty would be accepted without change, and that it will be wiser to revery to the Clayton-Bulwer Convention than to patch up a new one so clumsily as to leave the controversy

In a letter printed yesterday morning the Tribune's London correspondent attacks Senator Lodge by name as the most conspicuous representative of the "false pretences" and American bunco game

previously referred to. He goes on to say: The Hay-Pauncefote Convention was negotiated in a spirit of good will and mutual accommodation. The result would probably have been imsossible If Lord SALISBURY and Secretary HAY ad not been drawn together in London. For the first time Lord SALISBURY was dealing with a Secetary of State in Washington with whom he had had intimate personal relations, and on this account

which had not been unravelled in the course of fifty rears, and to solve the main problem on the lines of

neighborly feeling and enlightened self-interest." Next we get an intimation that in the intimate conferences between Lord Salis-BURY and Mr. HAY, while the latter gentleman was yet our Ambassador at London. the question of the Alaskan boundary was considered in connection with the canal:

Sir WILFRID LAURIER might have prevented he negotiation of the Hay Pauncefole Treaty if he had persisted in demanding an Alaskan port as a guid pro que, or a settlement of the entire group of merican-Canadian controversies. He rose to the height of the occasion, showed himself to be a true aperialist, and allowed the Foreign Office to settle the canal question without reference to Canadian nterests. Both England and Canada acted with good feeling in abandoning privileges which blocked the construction of a great work designed to promote the interests of the world's commerce and the highest ends of civilization. The concessions were made by them. and the United States Government was re leased from embarrassing obligations. Senato LODGE seems to be convinced that there is no limit to British amiability. He assumes that the Foreign Office is only waiting to be asked in order to make a final concession-the abandonment or modification of the Suez principles which are perfectly adapted to the conditions of British commerce and sea power.

Then after these mighty interesting waterfront that is not now utilized. The disclosures about the personal underestimated cost of it is \$2,200,000, of which standing between Lord Salisbury and Mr. HAY, our valuable informant near Downing street goes off into a long argument to prove that it will be better both for England and ourselves that England should supervise our nominal control of the canal which we build at our own risk and with our own money. With his views on this branch of the subject we need not occupy our space or attention.

Every Senator should study this talk in the American newspaper in closest relato British amiability," and "benevolent The vast work now to be pushed forward | impulses " on one side and " false pretences" on the other; and particularly interests of this port which promises, be- the st tements about the alleged " a surfore a great while, to be the first instead ances" in advance that whatever treaty of the second port of the world in volume | Secretary Hay wrote with his pen the of tonnage and business. Manhattan alone, United States Senate would ratify with its votes.

> A Confucianist, a Jew and a Bishop. WU TING-FANG, the Chinese Minister to the United States, speaking before the

the "Teachings of Confucius," expressed the opinion that "the world is drifting unconsciously toward Confucianism," under the impulse of "the spirit of agnosticism fostered by science." He had previously explained that Con-

fucianism is not a religion, for a religion is based on everlasting life," and Con-FUCIUS did not undertake to go beyond this life and peer into the mystery of the | Mr. Borden never owned a yacht of that class. future. Confucius made no promise of heavenly reward and no threat of infernal punishment, but taught, "Do good for the sake of doing good; happiness is the effect of goodness and the reward for it. His was a system of philosophy and practical ethics for this life only.

Very much the same idea was expressed by Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago at the Temple Beth-El in Fifth avenue at about the same hour of the same day, only it was Judaism which he found "the elements of the undogmatic religion for which the world is craving, the focus of which is not solely the next life, but this life in which we are now living."

Bishop POTTER, preaching on Sunday evening at the All Angels Church in West End avenue, recognized the intellectual drift to which the Confucian and the Hebrew had referred, by saying that since "the Church of Gop ministers to-day to an average understanding in Christendom which is distinctly higher than that of even English opinion regarding the revised canal treaty.

The Foreign Office would not be supported if it conof any man who enters her ministry a of any man who enters her ministry a ller mental equipment than that which many, I blush to say, bring to her service." As a particular illustration of defective knowledge he referred to inability to pronounce a proper name from the Scriptures according to its classical deri-

Is not this a reflection on the theological schools engaged in the training of Episcopal ministers? If ministers set up claims to education they need to justify them by speaking and writing like educated men; but actually, in more serious matters than the use of " a false quantity in the pronunciation of a proper name from the Scriptures," to the annoyance of cultivated critics "who sit under their preaching," they are sometimes grievously at fault. They write carelessly and loosely, relying on the solemn and imposing accessories of the pulpit or on their man-

ner of delivery to hide the defects. However, the matter brought up by the

Stop It Short!

Neither the Republican party of New within it should be burdened further with propositions bearing the stamp of party authority to violate the State Constitution

in the Republican name. The scheme to establish State control reiterated his statement that the Foreign of the New York city police through a State Constabulary was in conflict with the Constitution, and so is the modified treaty as Mr. Hay wrote it; and with rising form of it which would empower the Governor to remove, without cause, the New York Police Commissioners or Commissioner. To speak plainly, it is a trick to "The inference has been created that both factions evade the Constitution, and no political party can endure responsibility for it.

The idea of radical change in the management of the New York police on the

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 5. A secret society.

The Home-Makers, which has a large membership
in the mining districts of the State, advocates wife
beating. Phicadesphia Record. Does such barbarism exist in West Virginia? We prefer to believe that it does not. We prefer to believe that some newspaper cor-

respondent in Parkersburg is the victim of

joker. The "empire" is becoming very real .- Buffalo Times Another ghost seer. Another case for the Society for Psychical Research.

Boston should appreciate to the full the revival about to be brought to her by Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON'S building of a yacht which may defend the America's Cup against Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S Shamrock II. Genesta year Boston's Puritan won in the competition over the New York boats, Priscilla, Bedouin and Gracie. In the Galatea year Boston entered the Puritan and May flower against Priscilla and Atlantic of New York, and the Mayflower was chosen. the Thistle year the Volunteer of Boston won over the Mayflower which had become New York boat by change of ownership. In the trial races of the year of Valkyrie II. Boston was strongly represented by Jubilee | things are to-day the rich tax their brains to invent and Pilgrim, the Vigilant of New York being | new funeral fineries and the poor impovert

cup-defending years have passed, that of the Valkyrie III. and Shamrock, and Boston has been out of the competition. Her restoration through the fighting spirit of Mr Lawson should be an affair of municipal

Capt. Holmes, 76 years old, has arrived at San Francisco on his ship Alexander Gibton, 157 days from New York, and his trip breaks the record in the number of individual voyages around Cape Horn. The old salt has doubled that stormy point eighty-one times. He first went around it in 1857. His fastest trip from New York to San Francisco was 96 days, in the good ship Seminole. Dip the flag to the sturdy skipper who has made this memorable history on the sea, and let the Flying Dutchman report whether this doesn't beat his record of attempts to weather the Cape of Good Hope

A tale of sorrow and a breaking heart in Nebraska. A rich farmer in the neighberhood of Fremont has sued for a divorce. He recounts that his wife has been flouting and jeering him for four years on account of his devotion to BRYAN and 16 to 1. He stood the gibes as best he could until last November, hoping that this year he would have a chance to crow over his gold standard spouse. Vain hope! The lady is more luent than ever with her sarcasm. So the poor man comes to court for help. Probably the court will tell him to wait until 1904. Col. BRYAN seems to see another chance for himself in that year; and the afflicted farmer should wait till then or turn Repub-

Governor Sampord of Alabama was sworn into office while ill at his house and he continues to be seriously ill. He has not been inaururated and he cannot discharge the duties f his office. Strangely enough the State Constitution is silent as to who shall be the uccessor of a Governor dying before inauguration. There is no Lieutenant-Governor. At the request of Governor SAMPORD, he Hon. W. D. Jelks, President of the State Senate, has been made acting Governor. Practically the difficulty is thus bridged over out the want of foresight in the makers of the Alabama Constitution seems queer

Steamers Fast and Slow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET! In your aricle to-day on fast yachts you have given no credit to M. C. D. Borden of Fair Haven, N. J., who had a very fast boat called Corasir in which boat he made almost delity trips to the city with speed enough to run away from the flyer Monmouth. should think this would be fast enough for any

Our correspondent belongs to the present age, not to the age upon which it is hoped we shall soon enter. The boats he is thinking of were fast once on a time. but they are canal boats compared to the new products of marine architecture. What is a speed of eighteen or twenty knots when you can get forty The Monmouth and those like her ceased to be flyers when the maximum speed grew to be almost double theirs. Mr. Guerber proposes thirty knots for the boat he is arranging for between New York and Nyack.

The "Vice Crusade."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The relig ous movement known as the "vice crusade" is the result of a psychological error. We talk of the vice of city and we discuss the morality of New York, of London, or of Chicago, but we should bear in mind that there is no such thing as the vice of a city. When we refer to the morality of New York we using an abstract term by which we understand the morals of individuals tohabiting or visiting the metropolis, and this fact should be brought to the attention of crusading clergymea. They have heard so much of the vice of New York that they have come to believe in it, and they endeavor to wipe it out with one energetic sweep. They forget that the city cannot be pure until all its inhabitants are pure, and they take the field to change the condition of affairs by a short religious campaign or even by a widely advertised exhortation. When they are convinced that private and political morality depend upon the character of the individual, they will be content to labor each in his own congregation and each per-forming his own part for the reformation of the city This, however, has no reference to the administration of the Police Department, which is a question not for clergymen, but for politicians. It is a political matter and is to be decided according to the strength and prestige of the opposition. NEW YORK, Dec. 7. PSYCHB.

Why a "Servant Girl Question?" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Why should there be "a servant girl question?" Why not

a "clerk question?" "A porter question?" Is it not because women, who manage us so well, cannot man-Nothing can manage a woman. Let us turn in and endeavor to so strengthen our minds that we may manage them. Then we may be masters of our own households, and if we can manage our wives perhaps we can manage our servants also, as we

do our clerks or our coachmen. NEW YORK, Dec. 9. BANDAR-LOG (Man).

St'boy and Scat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sfr: I wonder if the head philologist of THE SUN cannot trace some analogy between Scat for the feline race and St'box STEADY HABITS. WESTFIELD, N. J., Dea &.

From a Marble-Playing Girl.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bay Stat has forgotten moss agates, the queer mottled brown marbles, and has said "mibs" where he should have said "migs," or "miggles." We had "glas agates," too, so called in contradistinction to "reals." I was considered a pretty good shot for a girl and used to play "for keeps" to the great benefit of my marble bag. We always used our favorite 'real' for a shooter, so we were safe not to lose ! NEW YORK, Dec. 10. THEIR SISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I have read with interest the different contributions to your paper on "marble lore." When I was a kid and used play marbles on Boston Common we used to use two classes of marbles, the "commie" and the "glassie. The "commie" I suppose was what Bay State calls a "doggle." These were the common clay marble and cost ten for a cent. The "glassies" were of the agate variety and were more valuable, costing from 2 to 10 or 15 cents apiece. As I look back upon this marble period I cannot think but what it was the happiest of my life. We used to use the "glassie" as the target of the "commie." The distance at which we would bob" with the 'commies' would depend on the value of the "glassie." But the minimum distance would be about four feet for the cheapest "glassie." But I often used to be in other games where the distance would be fifteen feet for a nine "glassie." When such a "glassie" was under fire the owner of the same would almost always be a sure winer as the supply of "commies" would run out in the "gang" before any of us could hit the "glassie." In my younger days we never used to "bob" at all. My earliest impressions were that we always "knuckled down tight." That is, the "commies" were snapped by means of the thumb and forefinger, and a warning to "knuckle down tight" early to keep the hand down on the ground. The custom of bobbing was of a later date. A Juvenile actor, a friend of one of our game, had just returned from a trip in the far West and South. Here he had picked up from the boys he there met the knack of bobbing and he played so much that he became an adept at it. I remember he brought home a large box containing over 3,000 commies and about three or four hundred glassles. Well, he introduced us to the game, and, needless, to say, walked away with our supply of marbles. Yet in time we got to like bobbing so much that we never went back to pegging. I would be glad to hear if the boys of the present generation still bob. agate variety and were more valuable, costing from

Williamsburg Is Dead.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For years I have suffered in stient sorrow. The latest cause s this: A distressing murder was committed in Palmetto street in this borough the other day. You metto street in this borough the other day. You described it as happening in "Williamsburg." Now there isn't any "Williamsburg." There hasn't been since early in the bos, long before the writer was born, when the once proud city of that name was consolidated with the then city of Brooklyn. Its municipal existence to become a part of the city of New York. You have to my knowledge during the past ten years ascribed to Williamsburg." casualties and calamities belonging to every section of this borough from Ocean Hill to Gowanus. Please let it cease.

243A VERNON AVE., Brooklyn.

Simplicity and Ostentation in Punerals.

From the Jewish American. moved from the East Channel would it was easier for him to approach a diplomatic tangle | chosen as the defender. Since then two selves to keep up with their wealthier neighborn

THE PROBLEM OF THE SERVANT. What Its Present Manifestation Comes From

The Remedy Is "System. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL The suggestion of training schools for servants is not practical, because servants encounter difficulties in both domestic and public ser-

vice that would have no existence in the service of a training school. If all mistresses were systematical in plan ning their work and understood not only now work should be done properly, but the time required for its proper accomplishment. and the taxation on the physical strength of the servant in the tasks imposed, they would be rewarded not only by a greater

obedience that is not to be obtained through antagonizing Mrs. Beale is no doubt right in putting the blame on the mistresses in the majority of cases, but if she is not American-bred, she may not know why it is so, or the remedy therefore

It is principally a reaction of the "new woman" wave that swept over our land a few years since. We are now reaping the harvest of the seed then sown Mothers taught their daughters that they should be accomplished, and that housekeeping and home-making was beneath the dignity of an accom-plished woman, and to be so considered making was beneath the dignity of an accom-plished woman, and to be so considered they imbued their minds with the importance of not only doing no housework, but neglected even to teach them to direct the management of their homes. The result is that many mistresses of to-day, although perhaps accom-plished in some other things, are sadly want-ing in that accomplishment that was the pride of our grandmothers—the one essential of the maintanage of health and handings. pride of our grandmothers—the one essential to the maintenance of health and happiness of our households at all times; and consequently, in a great measure this is the cause of our present servant girl trouble.

We must teach our daughters the art of managing and keeping homes in a way calculated to insure the good health, the morals and happiness of their inmates. Intelligent women who are mistresses of homes not only teach intelligently, but recognize the rights of servants, and in their relation of the employer and the employee establish a feeling of confidence and trust by setting the example themselves, exhibiting a personal interest

ployer and the employee establish a feeling of confidence and trust by setting the example themselves, exhibiting a personal interest in the welfare of the woman whose position is less fortunate, not only by systematically helping the untrained into understanding the best methods of accomplishing what must be done, but also by showing her it is to her own interest as well as to that of the mistress to have it done in the best way, and recognizing the rights of the servant, at time of leisure, to direct her own social life and time, as any one in any other line of employment is allowed to do when the duties of the day are finished

Men are more reasonable. They do not denand that their employees have no personality at all, and this is why ourfactories, shops, &c, are easily supplied with women, not even so well paid, housed or fed. It is the love of freedom.

When mistrosses le rinfrom men to treat their household help as fairly as they are treated in other lines of employment there will be no necessity for calling on men to organize labor unions for the protection of household employees.

What is the remedy? Systematize all

necessity for calling on men to organize labor unions for the protection of household employees.

What is the remedy? Systematize all housework. Household employees can be relieved at stated times, just as well as those of institutions. Give the household employees their evenings and do not ask how or where they spend them. It does not concern the mistress. It is taking away their liberties that the servants resent. Occasionally give them tickets to some good amusements, and allow them time to attend church. Provide a room where the servants can be comfortable and receive their friends, if possible, other than the kitchen. Let them have books and papers. Teach the mistresses, too; let them meet and discuss household matters. If they should establish grades of servants, with corresponding rates of pay, and a system of giving the kind of reference to a servant that she merits, a reference would have a meaning that would prevent the impositions now practised by references recommending those wholly unworthy.

Such confidence between mistress and maid would in a short time be established that the shops, factories, &c., would be seeking help instead of the housewives.

New York, Dec. 7.

Mrs. B.

Bishon Potter's Social Teachings. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Notwithstanding all that was said during the late campaign, there seems still to prevailand in quite high places—an awful fear of that bogey, the so-called widening chasm between the classes and the masses. Of course, as you with clear vision main-

tain, there is in this country no sharp line of demarcation between classes and masses. The man who is in one class to-day is in another to-morrow, or his children are, and there is no chasm continuously widening between different classes of society, but rather is there plainly a growing homogene-One is surprised, therefore, when a man

like Bishop Potter, who is supposed to be a clear-headed thinker and careful in his public utterances, is carried away with the weak clavirap of the demagogue. The whole drift of the Bishop's teachings in his address before the Church Club at New Haven is controverted by the elementary principles of political economy, and, owing to their potent influence for harm in the minds of those who look up to him and rely upon him as a safe guide, you do well to draw attention to their fallacies and decline to permit them

Pass without challenge.
G. F. WILBUR, M. D.
ASBURT PARK, N. J., Dec. 8.

You ought to be

Proud of your head

Blagnitudo Harvardiana. NOTE - Harvard defeated Yale in the elevent innual debating contest. Say, Harvard, shake:

Supremacy, For though Old Eli Beat one end Of you, the other One, dear Friend. Is really that Which ought to be The one that marks The high degree The world expects In learning when It has to do With college men. In other times We look for gains From men who had The quickest brains We seem to meet With different views, And quickest feet Are held to be Of greatest worth In, filling Education's dearth. In other times, The student won His place by study He had done, But nowadays That student's small Who lacks a leg To kick a ball; And colleges Acquire their fame Not by their books. But by the game Of ball they play. That puts the other Chaps to sleep. Say, Harvard, shake In arms and legs. But when you speak You get there gamely, And you swat Old Ell with the Stuff that's hot; You punch him in The slats with words You throw his learning To the birds: You slug him solid In the neck And make a worse tha Football wreck; You bang him With your arguments Intil he looks like Thirty cents: Your intellect Confounds his legs. Your mental balance

Sets the pegs

On the run.

That he can't reach.

And when you're done

Which proves one thing

For a brain college to be at

And that is that

Boston's the place

With him you've got him

The simplicity which marked the ancient Jewist burtal ceremonies has much to commend it, even to us. The inexpensive coffin and the uniform linen shroud

THE CANAL MUST BE AMERICAN.

The Main Issue Hecomes Apparent on Both sides of the Ocean.

From the Landon Saturday Review Whatever we have gained by the presence of Mr. Hay at the State Department may be construction of the Nicaragua Canal. lost in the event of his departure, it is a purely

From a Landon Despatch to the New York Tribune John Bull does not like the idea of being squeezed under false pretences and of getting the worst of a diplomatic deal, especially when he started off with generous impulses and granted in a spirit of neighborly accommodation everything suggested by the State effort on the part of the servant, but by an Department Lord Lansdowne is new to the Foreign Office, and will not be predisposed to open his career there by a fresh concession to the United States which will call out unfavorable criticism by the press and will not excite public enthusiasm, and Lord Salisbury behind him will probably take the ground that he was misled by assurances that the treaty would be accepted without change, and that it will be wiser to

than to patch up a new one so clun sily as to

leave the controversy unsettled. From the Washington Evening Times. Since national opinion is dead set against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it does not seem possible of ratification unless radically altered in purpose, the utility of making it the basis of action at all would appear open to question. The Teller idea is the straightforward one. If we should do what ought o have been done years ago, and declare hat the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, never constitutionally ratifled, its terms violated by England almost immediately after its pseudo ratification is not and never has been binding ipon the United States, there would be no ceasion for such a supplemental agreenent as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It hen might be rejected, and the passage of he Hepburn-Morgan bill would do the rest.

It is quite unnecessary to consider the amour propre of Secretary Hay in this matter. While he was fully informed concerning the preparation of the treaty by Lord Salisbury's experts, and was advised as to their shrewd devices for giving life to the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, he never consulted a single member of the Senate Comnittee on Foreign Relations on the subject, and the whole thing was as great and unpleasant a surprise to the gentlemen of that ommittee as it was to the country. So Mr. Hay cannot claim any personal indulgence at the hands of the statesmen whose advice was his duty in so important a matter to seek, but whom he carefully ignored throughout the preliminary proceedings.

From the Chicago Tribune. If this canal project were an entirely new proposition and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty were out of the way or never had been signed nobody would imagine that the United States was obliged "to ask the consent of any other nation on earth"-to adopt Mr. Bryan's phrase-as a prerequisite to the construction solely at its own expense of an isthmian canal. France did not ask for the consent of any European Power or of any American lower except the one whose territory was to be traversed when a French company began the construction of the Panama Canal. Why should the United States ask the consent of any Powers besides the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica? The ratification of this Hay-Pauncefote

treaty without amendment will be an absolute, ignominious surrender to British diplomacy. The possibility of such a surrender should not be tolerated for one moment Weak and vacillating Senators may have changed their views on this question. The American people have not changed. If the treaty is ratified they will look on it as a bad business. They will take it as meaning that British craft, adroitness, and ability in diplomacy have won a signal victory over the American State Department and Senate From the Washington Post.

What Mr. Teller insists upon-and berein

he has the enthusiastic backing of more

than 70,000,000 people-is that the Nicaragua Canal shall be constructed and operated, defended and protected, by the United the interference of any European Power Such a canal will be a part of our natural equipment. No foreign Government can be suffered to so much as offer a suggestion. We shall open it and keep open to the peaceful commerce of the world. In time of war we shall employ it according to our taste and fancy-just as England, in similar circumstances, will employ the Suez and the Welland canals, and Germany the Kiel. It will be a part of our system of coast defence, a purely domestic asset. and we shall control and use it in that light. Mr. Teller speaks for his country, for its welfare and its self-respect. Any isthmian canal constructed upon terms other than those which he so firmly stipulates will be a menace to our national integrity and a certain prelude to hostilities. The régime of Anglomania under which our national policies now languish must inevitably be short lived. Any admission of British influence to our councils-the more especially since England now has for her ally and coadjutor the German Emperor-will lead to a political revolution here at home and to the election, in 1902, of a Congress that will break such odious and intolerable bonds, no matter at what cost of life and treasure. It is to be hoped by every patriot that Mr Teller will be strongly and sufficiently supported in this attitude, and it gives us joy and pride to cherish the conviction that

From the Scranton Truth. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is wholly an American enterprise. It is to be carried out with American money, and it should not be halted either by the menace of England's displeasure or her active opposition. It would show a good deal of what is commonly called "gail" on the part of England, or any other European country, to interfere with the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. The undertaking is essentially a peaceful one, rendered necessary by the development of this country's growing industries and interests, and any attempt on the part of Europe to balk it would warrant a determined and united United States.

resistance on the part of the people of the The Monroe Doctrine is still paramount and cannot be superceded either by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty or the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty now under consideration in the United States Senate. Under that doctrine no foreign Power can assume any prerogatives on this hemisphere that are inimical or detrimental to the interests of the United States. The construction of the Observatory a despatch from Flagstaff, Nicaragua Canal is necessary to the future Ariz., saying that on the night of Dec. 7 & well-being of this country and the great waterway should be built and controlled by the Republic, regardless of the wishes of any other nation, and wholly free from en tangling alliances of any kind.

From the Chattanooga News. The Hay-Pauncefore treaty should not be ratified by the Senate in its present form. that body to strike down this impudent

self upon American affairs. From the Rochester Union and Advertiser. Panneefote treaty. This lies in the confident assertion that the treaty cannot possibly be ratified in its original form. There is every indication that the Davis amendion is that if the Davis amendment is adopted the treaty will be ratifled and that the adoption of a more radical amendment may de feat the treaty. It is to be hoped that the treaty will be defeated and that Congress will then proceed to pass the bill for the

From the St. Louis Republic. It is not strange that among the most pronounced opponents of such ratification are a number of Republican Senators who on all other point; heartily support the Administration's policies. The issue between the unamended treaty and one in which shall be incorporated the Davis amendment is too plain to be ignored or misunderstood The one is a treaty of surrender to England, The other is a treaty which justly insists upon the maintenance of this Government's natural rights in the proposed canal.

It is also natural that the State Department should now be protesting against the President's willingness to accept the amended treaty, but Mr. McKinley should bend Sec retary Hay to his will in this matter. Mr. Hay has committed a great blunder in diplomacy. It is not so much a rebuke of his revert to the Clayton-Bulwer Convention stupidity which the American people now demand as an assertion and protection of those rights which he was so willing to sacrifice under the spell of British influence.

From the Indianapolis Press. We must control that canal under all circumstances. If war come, we want to say hat our enemy shall not use it to our hurt. We want to fortify it, if need be, to defend it always. The American people are to pay for it: will they allow their own property to be used against them? That is what is likely to happen if this treaty be ratified. We are in the world-power game, and, to miss a point, trusting to the good will or good faith of our adversaries, is simply presumptuous folly.

From the Troy Northern Budget If the United States incurs the expense of the construction and care of the Nicaragua Canal it should control that work in time of war as well as in time of peace. That is the Budget position.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. This perverse activity is unworthy of the Administration and a betrayal of the people who have worked assiduously for its retention in office. We can only hope that the fact will be realized where its realization is most needed, and that when it is the policy of reckless coercion will be abandoned. But in any event the American rallying cry should be: "Defeat the Hay-Pauncefote weaty

Then officially abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

THE SUN'S CORONA.

Discovery of a Method of Observing It Independent of Eclipses. The spectroscope enables us to see the

solar prominences, that is, the protuberances of incandescent hydrogen, and the disk of the sun at any time. Observers are now quite independent of total solar eclipses for the examination of the prominences, and have been so since the memorable discoveries of Jans en and Lockyer in 1867. The solar prominences are mapped daily at several observatories -notably at Palermo and at the Yerke, Observatory in Chicago. The c se is not the same for the solar corons. This extensive luminous envelope of the sun s scarcely, if at all, brighter than the glare of the earth's atmosphere, and can never be seen except during a total solar eclipse. Astronomers are, therefore, forced to make long journeys to all parts of the world to utilize the few moments of totality during solar eclipses, and to run the risk of cloudy weather at the critical moment. Even if the sky at such times were always clear the duration of the total phases of an eclipse is so short (six or seven minutes as a maximum, one or two minutes as an average) that the corona has been under observation scarcely more than half an hour during the present century, in spite of the diligence with which it has been followed by eclipse

expeditions all over the world. There is nothing more eagerly sought for than a method that will enable astronomers to see or photograph the corons at any and very time, independent of an coordingly, many attempts have been made o devise some method of seeing the corons without an eclipse. In 1851 George Baird ried the experiment of hiding the sun behind a sharp Alpine peak, hoping to see the corona against the sky, but the atmospheric clare was too intense and the experiment ailed. The same method was faithfully tried in the pure sky of the Lick Observatory y Prof. Schaeberle, again without success Attempts to photograph the corons, using of course the violet rays of the spectrum. have been made by several persons-notably he Sir William Huggins in 1885, by Prof. Hale in 1803 and by M. Deslandres in 1891. These and ther experiments led to the conclusion that this method, also, was doomed to failure. There was not enough difference in brilliance between the corona and the daylight sky to permit the former to be photographed. The case is not quite hopeless, however. The corona sends out radiations of several wave lengths from violet to red. If it cannot be photographed by the violet rays of the spectrum there is a chance, at least, that its red rays may influence the galvanometer or

the bolometer. The suggestion was made by M. Deslandres in 1891 to employ the red and infra-red rays of the corona for this purpose, and has been tried by Hall and himself. At a meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences in October M. Deslandres announced that results already obtained at the Observatory of Meudon (near Paris) promised well. The corona is daily registered by this method and it now appears to be probable that, under a favorable sky, it can be studied without an eclipse, as the solar prominences are studied. This is important news. If the corona can be examined i y by day, and its changes of form and brilliancy registered, the last great mystery connected with the sun will disappear and the science of solar physics will

be put on a sure basis. Dinner of the Canadian Society.

The second regular monthly dinner of the Canadian society will be given on Thursday, Dec. 13, at the Victoria Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh street, at 7:30 P. M. The dinner will be strictly informal, and will be followed by an entertains beginning at 9 o'clock. All Canadians are cordially invited to be present. Tickets and all information can be obtained on application to A. J. McDougall, 336 Broadway, or

H. C. Hunter, 160 Broadway. Projection Observed on Mars.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9 .- Mr. Percival Lowell has forwarded to Harvard College projection was seen on the panet Mars at the north edge of Icarium Mare which lasted seventy minutes.

Queer Dilemma of an Irish Newspaper. From the Dublin United Irishman.

There is some humor in the English character. or months the British Government has been directing its Post Office to steal and destroy the copies and we do not believe it will be. There are of The United Irishman, for which the said Post Office certainly enough patriotic Americans in had accepted money for delivery. Three times the British police have raided the shops of news vendors attempt of England to further intrude her- to seize all copies of the paper they could find, and time after time vigilant constables and detectives have entered news agents' shops in Irish country towns -and even in Dublin-to intimidate our agents, One satisfaction is to be derived from and now the British Museum has come down on us. the advices from Washington regarding it wants a complete file of our paper. When we re the attitude of the Senate toward the Hay- ceived the demand the humor of the situation struck us so much we felt unable to reply. This has irritated the museum people, who now solemnly threaten us with the terrors of the British law for not forwarding them our highly "seditious" literature. If the British ment will be adopted or possibly a more radical amendment. The con ensus of opin-